



# **Make It In America Legislation**

Six years ago, House Democratic Whip Steny Hoyer and House Democrats created the Make It In America plan to encourage private sector job creation here in the U.S. In June, Whip Hoyer unveiled the new Make It In America plan to address today's economic challenges and opportunities based on feedback from hearings in 2015. The series of hearings – hosted by Whip Hoyer and House Democrats and entitled “Make It In America: What’s Next?” – explored what families and businesses need to succeed in today’s economy. The hearing series brought together innovators, entrepreneurs, economists, and Members of Congress to discuss how the Make It In America plan should be updated to address today’s challenges and take advantage of new opportunities. The new plan builds on the ideas explored in the hearings.

## **FOUR AREAS OF ACTION**

Based on the feedback from hearings, House Democrats have identified four areas of action critical to helping businesses and individuals succeed in today’s economy. House Democrats have proposed legislation within each of the four areas of action to address the ways in which Congress can help Americans succeed in a changing economy:

### **Expand Entrepreneurship and Innovation**

To succeed in today’s economy, we must promote entrepreneurship and spur innovation by increasing access to Maker Spaces and Fab Labs; increasing access to capital for entrepreneurs, with protections for investors, so that start-up businesses can get off the ground; facilitating the growth of the on-demand economy while ensuring strong labor protections; and providing tax incentives and reducing regulatory burdens to incentivize entrepreneurship and give start-up businesses a stronger chance at success.

- Vehicle Innovation Act of 2015 (Rep. Debbie Dingell, H.R. 4106): Reauthorizes the Department of Energy’s Vehicle Technologies research programs supporting the development of next-generation automotive technologies in America.
- The Promoting Women in Entrepreneurship Act (Rep. Esty, H.R.4742): Amends the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act to authorize the National Science Foundation to encourage its entrepreneurial programs to recruit and support women to extend their focus beyond the laboratory and into the commercial world.
- American Jobs Matter Act (Rep. Esty, H.R. 479): Directs federal contracting officers, government-wide, to solicit optional information regarding the impact a contract

award may have on U.S. job creation and authorizes the use of this information in award decisions.

- National Fab Lab Network Act (Rep. Foster, H.R.1622): Creates a national network of “Fab Labs,” a local lab equipped with basic design and fabrication machines and materials that are available for public use, which will help entrepreneurs as they work to turn ideas into businesses. Such labs would make available the same tools that are used in modern manufacturing and give both children and adults experience using them as a way to increase the number of people ready to enter the manufacturing workforce.
- Next Generation American Manufacturing Act of 2015 (Rep. Honda, H.R. 255): Allows a tax credit for the purchase of new products certified as assembled in the United States and consisting of at least 60% of components assembled in the United States. Allows American start-up companies a tax credit for up to 25% of costs of building their first manufacturing facility in the United States.
- The Nanotechnology Advancement and New Opportunities Act (Rep. Honda, H.R.4865): Directs the Department of Commerce, with \$100 million in private sector dollars, to establish a Nanomanufacturing Investment Partnership to provide funding for pre-commercial nanomanufacturing research and development projects.
- Rebuilding American Manufacturing Act of 2015 (Rep. Kind, H.R. 2970): Promotes American manufacturing by reducing the effective tax rate of domestic manufacturers to 20% by providing a 50% deduction to all business entities, regardless of business structure.
- Clean Energy Technology Manufacturing and Export Assistance Act of 2015 (Rep. Matsui, H.R. 1175): Establishes a Clean Energy Technology Manufacturing and Export Assistance Fund, to be administered through the International Trade Administration, to ensure that U.S. clean energy technology firms have the information and assistance they need to be competitive and to create clean energy technology sector jobs.
- Microloan Modernization Act of 2015 (Rep. Moulton, H.R.2670): Reforms the Small Business Administration (SBA) Microloan program to increase loans available to small businesses and provide greater flexibility for borrowers by extending repayment terms, increasing the loan limit cap for intermediaries, and authorizing the SBA to extend lines of credit.
- Next Generation Researchers Act (Rep. Pocan, H.R.3466): Amends the Public Health Service Act to establish the Next Generation of Researchers Initiative in the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to coordinate NIH policies and programs aimed

at promoting and providing opportunities for new researchers and earlier research independence.

- Patriot Employer Tax Credit Act (Rep. Schakowsky, H.R. 2619): Rewards companies that voluntarily meet “patriotic” standards (e.g., maintain their headquarters in the United States, pay at least 90% of their employees family-sustaining wages, provide quality health insurance, and contribute to employees’ retirement) by giving the employer a tax credit equal to 10% of the first \$15,000 of each worker’s wages.
- Start-Up America’s Students Act (Rep. Swalwell, H.R. 3990): Creates the first-ever competitive grant program, through the Small Business Administration, for the specific purpose of funding university business incubators (UBIs). UBIs are facilities on college campuses that provide shared spaces, resources, guidance, and assistance in creating and growing student-owned small businesses.
- Internet of Things: The ‘Internet of Things’ has the potential to bring thousands of new, innovative products to market – but only if government creates the right conditions. That includes freeing up more spectrum for next generation 5G wireless and for more shared-license and unlicensed spectrum to create the WIFI of the future.
- On-Demand Economy: Democrats must encourage the world-changing, American-made technological innovation that has created new efficiencies in the ‘on-demand economy.’ We also must ensure that labor protections are strong and that workers can access comprehensive benefits and earn at least a living wage to support their families. Like health insurance under the Affordable Care Act, worker benefits need to become more flexible and portable to reflect this new economic reality.
- Maker Spaces: Innovators have always been the drivers of economic growth and opportunity in this country, but to do so they need a place and the tools to turn their ideas into prototypes – and more should be done to encourage the creation of these spaces. Maker spaces provide a range of tools and experts on hand to teach critical manufacturing skills to those seeking to take a blueprint and produce from it a product that could be marketed and sold, launching new businesses and creating new jobs.
- Encouraging crowd funding: When Americans come up with great new ideas for businesses, they increasingly turn to the internet to raise the funding they need to get started. The JOBS Act, passed in 2012 and only recently implemented by the SEC, takes major steps toward reflecting this new economic reality, but more needs to be done to enable our best entrepreneurs and online investors while preventing fraud and misinformation.

## Close the Skills Gap

In order to ensure everyone is able to Make It In America, we must close the skills gap by promoting partnerships between educational institutions and businesses, including through apprenticeships; increasing resources for job training & retraining programs; and investing in STEAM (science, technology, engineering, the arts, mathematics) education at every level.

- Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Professional Readiness Education Preparation Act (Rep. Adams, H.R.922): Amends the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 to provide enhanced academic and career training in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics, and for other purposes.
- On-the-Job Training Tax Credit Act of 2015 (Rep. Aguilar, H.R.2431): Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow employers with no more than 500 full-time workers during the taxable year an on-the-job training tax credit equal to the lesser of: 50% of the job training program expenditures for a full-time employee participating in a qualified training program, or \$5,000.
- The Supporting Afterschool STEM Act: (Rep. Joaquin Castro, H.R. 831): Creates a grant program to support STEM after-school programs and strengthens state, local, and community partnerships by encouraging mentorships between students and federal STEM research grantees. This grant will be used to develop quality standards, provide technical assistance, coordinate professional development for after-school program educators, and facilitate mentors. Priority in awarding grants would go to populations underserved and underrepresented in STEM fields.
- Technology-Enabled Education Innovation Partnership Act (Rep. Cleaver, H.R.566): Encourages technology-based STEM education and innovation through demonstration projects through the Department of Education. Specifically, it contains requirements ensuring that the most schools that benefit from this program will be schools with over 50% free and reduced lunch. Calls for additional study and planning at the Department level to advance these goals.
- Online Job Training Act of 2015 (Rep. Cleaver, H.R.1121): Amends the Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act to require the Secretary of Labor to award National Online Workforce Training Grants for workforce training programs using distance-learning technologies, such as the Internet. Requires such grants to be awarded on a competitive basis to educational institutions, community-based organizations, nonprofit organizations, state or local boards, or units of general local government which provide online workforce training.

- Manufacturing Jobs for Veterans Act (Rep. DelBene, H.R. 344): Accelerates skills training for U.S. veterans in manufacturing-career pathways; ensures veterans have the tools needed to translate their military skills to the civilian workforce; and encourages manufacturers to recruit, hire, and train our nation's returning heroes. It would direct the Department of Labor (DOL) to award \$50 million in grants over the next five years to establish pilot State Manufacturing Employment Programs to support on-the-job training, apprenticeships, and certification classes for eligible veterans through employers and labor-management organizations.
- Career and Technical Education Opportunity Act (Rep. Duckworth, H.R.3964): Expands Federal student loan eligibility under Title IV of the Higher Education Act to include students enrolled in short-term career and technical education programs.
- Community College to Career Fund Act (Rep. Duckworth, H.R.3862): Establishes a fund that will build upon existing public-private partnerships to invest in, strengthen, and promote relationships between community colleges and local employers that develop job-training programs and curriculums, particularly for individuals with barriers to employment. Intended to help close the skills gap, these programs will have to compete for funds that support efforts to train millions of Americans for middle-skill jobs in high-demand industries, such as healthcare, advanced manufacturing, clean energy, and information technology.
- Technical Education Creates High-Paying (TECH) Careers Act (Rep. Esty, H.R.5096): Creates a new grant program to support the establishment, redesign, or expansion of job training programs that enable economically disadvantaged students to receive skills training and that can be completed in two years.
- The Manufacturing Universities Act of 2015 (H.R. 1441, Rep. Esty): Authorizes the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to establish a program to designate up to twenty-five institutions of higher education as U.S. manufacturing universities, which are to be awarded funds over a four-year period.
- The America Realizing the Informational Skills and Initiative of New Graduates Act of 2015 [The America RISING Act]. (H.R. 73, Rep. Jackson Lee): Directs the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education to establish a grant program to help eligible employers defray the cost of compensation they pay to recent college graduates and to help college graduates pay for twenty-four months of additional education in mathematics, science, engineering, or technology.
- Cyber Security Education and Federal Workforce Enhancement Act (Rep. Jackson Lee, H.R.53): Codifies an office within the Department of Homeland Security as having the mission of strengthening the capacity of the agency to attract and retain

highly trained computer and information-security professionals, and for other purposes.

- Engineering Biology Research and Development Act of 2015 (Rep. Johnson, E.B., H.R.591): Directs the President to implement a National Engineering Biology Research and Development Program to advance economic productivity and competitiveness through: advancing areas of research at the intersection of the biological, physical, and information sciences and engineering; supporting social science research that advances the field of engineering biology and contributes to the adoption of new products, processes, and technologies; expanding the number of researchers, educators, and students with engineering biology training; accelerating the translation and commercialization of engineering biology research and development by the private sector; and improving the interagency planning and coordination of federal government activities related to engineering biology.
- STEM Opportunities Act of 2015 (Rep. Johnson, E.B., H.R.467): Directs the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to carry out programs and activities to ensure that federal science agencies and institutions of higher education receiving federal research and development funding are fully engaging their entire talent pool.
- The STEM Gateways Act (Rep. Kennedy, H.R. 840): Authorizes competitive grant programs for up to five years through the Department of Education to encourage women, underrepresented minorities, and students from economically disadvantaged communities to participate in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and math. The grants would go to mentoring programs, academic support, career preparation, university partnerships, and outreach programs to encourage the success of women and minorities in STEM education and STEM careers.
- Workforce Development Investment Act of 2015 (Rep. Kuster, H.R. 3362). Creates a \$2,000-per-student tax credit to employers that partner with community colleges or other educational institutions to provide skills training.
- Counseling for Career Choice Act (Rep. Langevin, H.R.1079): Amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants to states to develop and implement comprehensive school career-counseling programs that provide students with timely labor market information so they have the skills necessary to succeed in their chosen careers.
- Youth Access to American Jobs Act of 2015 (Rep. Larsen, H.R. 2224): Creates ten pilot pathways to engage students on STEM-related fields from their junior year in high school through community college and into an apprenticeship. The bill

facilitates partnerships between schools and apprenticeship programs to make sure students are gaining skills directly related to workforce needs in their area.

- The Promote Workforce Development for the Advancement of Manufacturers Act of 2015 (Rep. Lawrence, H.R. 1970): Establishes a manufacturing job training tax credit for American manufacturers who provide employees with job-related training, including coursework, certification testing, and essential skill acquisition.
- The Education for Jobs Act (Rep. Lujan Grisham, H.R. 4495): Promotes workforce development by expanding federal student loan programs to working professionals and others who may have difficulty meeting current requirements.
- Women and Minorities in STEM Booster Act of 2016 (Rep. Maloney, Carolyn, H.R.4803): Requires the National Science Foundation to award competitive grants to eligible entities in order to increase the participation of women and underrepresented minorities in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).
- School Modernization and Revitalization Through Jobs Act (SMART Jobs Act) (Rep. Maloney, Sean Patrick, H.R. 5157): Authorizes \$6.4 billion for school facilities renovation projects for fiscal year 2015 to ensure that school districts will receive funds for school modernization, renovation, and repairs that create healthier, safer, and more energy-efficient places for teaching and learning. Requires the use of U.S.-made iron, steel and [MISSING WORD?] products in renovations. Authorizes separate funds – \$600 million over six years – for renovations in public schools in Presidential Declared Disaster Areas still recovering from natural disasters.
- 21st Century Energy Workforce Act (Rep. Norcross, H.R.3386): Directs the Department of Energy (DOE) to establish a National Center of Excellence for the 21st Century Workforce Advisory Board to: (1) support and develop training and science education programs, (2) align apprenticeship programs and industry certifications to develop further succession planning in the energy sector, (3) integrate educational standards to develop foundational skills for elementary and secondary education and postsecondary education to create a pipeline between education and career, and (4) support the replication of existing model energy curricula.
- Workers Opportunity and Retraining Competitive (WORC) Grant Program Act of 2015 (Rep. Norcross, H.R. 3258): Establishes a manufacturing grant program to provide scholarships to unemployed workers for manufacturing job retraining. These scholarships will be available through local Workforce Investment Boards and will fund manufacturing skill enhancement programs for unemployed workers at community and technical colleges, and through other eligible providers.

- The Building Opportunity for Student Startups Act [BOSS Act] (Rep. Peters, H.R.3983): Directs the Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study on the role of incubators and accelerators in the commercialization of federally funded research and regional economic development.
- Making Education Affordable and Accessible Act (Rep. Polis, H.R. 4594): Provides funding for colleges and universities to develop and expand dual enrollment programs, which are often career and technology focused and cover skills training, at local high schools. Expands existing federal grant opportunities to encompass both current and new dual enrollment programs and help train teachers for a broader role in the classroom. Funds can be applied in various ways to assist students and faculty with tuition, books, and transportation costs.
- Leadership in Effective Apprenticeships Rebuild National Skills (LEARNS) Act (Rep. Pocan, Not Yet Introduced): Increases the number of highly skilled workers in the United States and ensures that registered apprenticeship programs are an effective earn-and-learn model for students, workers, and employers.
- JOBS Act of 2015 (Rep. Richmond, H.R. 3985): Expands the use of Pell Grants to allow eligible individuals to use them for short-term job training. Currently Pell Grants are available only to low-income students at two-year or four-year colleges as well as vocational or technical programs. This does not include job training programs which fall under 300 clock hours and sixteen weeks. The programming in the JOBS Act can bring us one step closer to a better qualified workforce and greater economic opportunity for a larger segment of Americans.
- To promote a 21st century energy and manufacturing workforce (Rep. Rush, H.R. 4583): Directs the Department of Energy (DOE) to prioritize education and training for energy and manufacturing-related jobs.
- The Hispanic Opportunity Program in Education and Science (HOPES) Act (Rep. Serrano, H.R.1924): Requires the Director of the National Science Foundation to establish a program awarding competitive grants to Hispanic-serving institutions to: (1) enhance the quality of undergraduate science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education (STEM) at those institutions; and (2) increase the retention and graduation rates of students of such institutions who pursue associate or baccalaureate degrees in STEM.
- Workforce Development Tax Credit Act of 2015 (Rep. Sewell, H.R. 1781): Provides a tax credit to businesses that develop an apprenticeship training program (50% credit on the first \$2,000 in wages in a taxable year for each apprentice). The tax credit increases for businesses that hire and retain the apprentices for at least two



consecutive years after the completion of apprenticeship training (40% credit for the first \$6,000 in wages).

- The Work for Warriors Act of 2015 (H.R. 1227, Rep. Takano): Authorizes the Department of Defense (DOD) to carry out a pilot program to enhance the department's efforts to provide job placement assistance and related employment services to members of the National Guard and Reserves and veterans of the Armed Forces.
- Job Opportunities Between our Shores (JOBS) Act (Rep. Torres, H.R. 2601): Establishes a Workforce Investment Act pilot program to provide targeted investments to partnerships of community/technical colleges, local workforce investment boards and advanced manufacturing firms to design and implement education and training programs for current and prospective workers.
- Hire for a Second Chance Act of 2016 (Rep. Watson Coleman, H.R.4840): Amends the Internal Revenue Code, with respect to the work opportunity tax credit, to: (1) make such credit permanent; (2) increase to \$14,000, for ex-felons, the amount of wages that may be taken into account for purposes of computing the credit; and (3) increase from one to three years the period after the conviction or release of an ex-felon during which an employer may hire an ex-felon and claim a work opportunity tax credit for such hiring.
- Leveraging and Energizing America's Apprenticeship Programs (LEAP) Act (Rep. Wilson, H.R.3993): Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow employers a business-related tax credit of \$1,500 for hiring an apprenticeship employee who has not reached age twenty-five at the close of the taxable year or \$1,000 for hiring an apprenticeship employee who has reached age twenty-five. The credit is available for no more than two taxable years with respect to any apprenticeship employee.

## **Build a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Infrastructure**

In order to expand our competitiveness and ensure businesses can start and keep their companies here, Congress must build a 21<sup>st</sup> century infrastructure. That's why we are focused on investing in a modern transportation infrastructure – highways, railways, ports, airports – to connect companies with their workers and improve their ability to access markets as well as investing in local public infrastructure, including water and energy distribution systems, which can attract new business development. The Make It In America plan also focuses on investing in modern technology infrastructure, including broadband, which is critical to ensuring businesses have access to the growing majority of their customers.

- Closing the Digital Divide for Students Act of 2015 (Rep. Foster, H.R.2372): Amends the United States Housing Act of 1937 to require high-speed Internet service costs to be included in public housing utility allowances for households with children who qualify for free and reduced-price school lunches.
- Energizing American Maritime Act (Rep. Garamendi, Not Yet Introduced): Requires a percentage of the export of strategic energy assets like crude oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) to be conducted by vessels that are documented under the U.S.-flag, and expands the Title XI Maritime Loan Guarantee Program and the Small Shipyard Grant Program to modernize and grow shipyards and/or finance new construction.
- The Information Technology Modernization Act (Rep. Hoyer, H.R. 4897): Establishes an Information Technology Modernization Fund for technology related activities to improve information technology and to enhance cybersecurity across the federal government.
- The Rural Broadband Infrastructure Investment Act (Rep. Huffman, H.R.4160): Amends the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to authorize the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to provide additional loans and grants for the development of telecommunications and broadband services in rural areas, and to improve rural communities' access to existing programs.
- Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery for Cities Underfunded Because of Size (TIGER CUBS) Act of 2015 (Rep. Larsen, H.R. 278): Provides \$500 million in supplemental appropriations to the Department of Transportation for national infrastructure investments under a competitive grant program commonly known as the Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) program. At least \$100 million of the funds must be used for projects located in cities with populations between 10,000 and 50,000.
- Global Free Internet Act of 2015 (Rep. Lofgren, H.R. 1307): Establishes a government task force that would review, prioritize, and act on attempts by foreign and domestic governments to degrade or disrupt the flow of goods, services, and/or content on the Internet.
- Broadband Adoption Act of 2015 (Rep. Matsui, H.R. 2638): Brings broadband into the homes of more American families, enabling more Americans to receive the training and education required to enter the twenty-first century digital economy. Increasing broadband also helps manufacturers and small businesses connect with customers and market their products. The bill modernizes the FCC's Lifeline program to provide low-income households with broadband service alongside, or as an alternative to, the program's traditional support of telephone service.

- The Spectrum Challenge Prize Act of 2015 (Rep. Matsui, H.R.4190): Requires the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to conduct prize competitions to accelerate the development and commercialization of technology that improves spectrum efficiency and is capable of cost-effective deployment.
- Build America Bonds Act of 2015 (Rep. Neal, H.R. 2676): Permanently extends the Build America Bonds program to help states and local governments leverage private capital to create jobs today and build the infrastructure that is the backbone of future economic growth.
- The Rural Broadband Initiative Act (Rep. Nolan, H.R.3152): Amends the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to establish an Office of Rural Broadband Initiatives at the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and an Under Secretary for Rural Broadband Initiatives appointed by the President to head the Office.
- Multimodal Opportunities Via Enhanced Freight Act of 2015 or the “MOVE Freight Act of 2015” (Rep. Sires, H.R. 198): Calls for the development of a National Freight Strategic Transportation Plan to assess the current national freight transportation system, designate priority freight corridors and gateways, and create a proposed investment plan to develop the priorities. It also creates a National Freight Infrastructure Investment Grants program, which would fund eligible projects, such as port development, freight rail improvement, and intelligent transportation systems.
- Securing Energy Critical Elements and American Jobs Act of 2015 (Rep. Swalwell, H.R. 2687): Supports the assessment and development of U.S. capacity in the production of rare earth minerals critical to the manufacture of energy, electronics, and other technologies.
- Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2016 (Rep. Tonko, H.R.4653): Invests much-needed federal resources in our nation’s aging drinking water infrastructure by reauthorizing the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) at significantly higher levels. Enacts other important updates to the Safe Drinking Water Act, including more financial support for disadvantaged communities, greater focus on the affordability of systems, and a new grant program to incentivize lead service line replacement.
- Regional Infrastructure Accelerator Act of 2015 (Rep. Torres, H.R.2485): Authorizes the Department of the Treasury to establish a regional infrastructure accelerator program to provide grants to regional infrastructure accelerators to establish and

administer a process for developing the priorities of, and acquiring financing for, covered infrastructure projects.

## **Break Down Barriers to Manufacturing**

In order to increase domestic manufacturing in America, Congress must support businesses during the scale-up phase so that it makes financial sense to make their products here in the U.S.; continue to support manufacturing networks and regional programs that increase U.S. competitiveness; and increase exposure to manufacturing & manufacturing concepts at all levels of education to build the next generation of manufacturers.

- Displaced Jobs Relief Act of 2015 (Rep. Aguilar, H.R.4142): Amends the Trade Act of 1974 to increase from \$16 million to \$50 million the authorization of funding for each fiscal year from FY2016 through FY2021 to the Department of Commerce for trade adjustment assistance for firms.
- American Export Promotion Act of 2015 (Rep. Boyle, H.R.2729): Authorizes the International Trade Administration's (ITA) Market Development Cooperator Program (MDCP). The program awards grants of financial and technical assistance to support trade association or local chamber of commerce projects that enhance the global competitiveness of U.S. industries. Successful grantees pay a minimum of two-thirds of the project cost and agree to sustain the project after the MDCP award period ends. On average, from 1997 through 2012, projects generated \$258 in exports for every \$1 in MDCP awards made by ITA.
- The American Manufacturing Jobs for Students Act (Rep. Brownley, H.R. 645): Encourages school counselors to connect 7th-12th grade students with local manufacturing businesses and employers for career information and opportunities. The bill will also support student engagement and professional relationships with local businesses through workplace visits and hands-on learning experiences.
- The Boosting American Exports Act (H.R.5146, Rep. Bustos): Directs the United States and Foreign Commercial Service of the Department of Commerce to develop and implement a plan to increase exports by small- and medium-sized businesses.
- All-American Flag Act (Rep. Bustos, H.R. 916): Requires that any United States flags acquired for use by the federal government be manufactured entirely in the United States. While federal law currently requires that American flags purchased and used by the government are American-made, it only requires that at least 50% of the materials used to make the flag are American-made.
- Made In America Act of 2016 (Rep. Carney, H.R. 4409): Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to establish a voluntary program under which manufacturers may have

*Office of Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer*

products certified and display labels indicating to consumers the extent to which the products are manufactured in the United States.

- Job Creation through Energy Efficient Manufacturing (Rep. Cartwright, H.R. 2296): Creates a competitive grant program for states to develop innovative financing programs to assist manufacturing companies in improving energy efficiency.
- Make It In America Manufacturing Communities Act (Rep. Cicilline, H.R. 4505): Establishes a competitive incentive grant program that will promote public-private partnerships and encourage an approach to enhancing the manufacturing industry that is driven by stakeholders at the regional, state, and local levels. Grant funds can be used to establish a revolving loan fund to make low-interest loans to manufacturers; to award sub-grants to not-for-profit third parties, such as community colleges; to support training and education initiatives that align with employer demand; or to provide technical assistance to manufacturers to help them boost exports or pursue new opportunities in domestic supply chains and markets. Partners will be empowered to target strategies and investments to the particular needs of their state or region, and the bill will provide the resources manufacturers need to retool and retrofit their operations, close the skills gap, improve energy or process efficiency, and compete and succeed in the twenty-first century economy.
- A bill to require that the Buy American purchase requirement for the school lunch program include fish harvested within United States waters (Rep. DelBene, H.R.4617): Amends the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to require a school food authority that purchases fish or fish products for a school lunch or breakfast program to purchase, to the maximum extent practicable, fish harvested within U.S. waters or tuna harvested by a U.S.-flagged vessel.
- American Food for American Schools Act (Rep. Garamendi, Not Yet Introduced): Strengthens Buy American provisions in the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to connect children with nutritious, domestically grown food.
- America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2015 (Rep. Johnson, E.B., H.R. 1898): Authorizes 5% year-over-year increases in funding for the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Science, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The bill also strengthens regional economies through support for regional innovation clusters and manufacturing innovation centers, and it includes authorization of the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E), Energy Frontier Research Centers, and Energy Innovation Hubs to help advance the nation's transition to a clean energy economy and to support the growth of new sectors of the economy and the manufacturing jobs that come with them.

- Currency Reform for Fair Trade Act (Reps. Levin and Tim Ryan, H.R. 820): Levels the trade playing field by holding accountable countries that create an unfair trade advantage by manipulating their currency.
- Cooperative Research and Development Fund Authorization Act of 2016 (Rep. Lujan, H.R. 4568): Authorizes a dedicated fund to provide for the government's share of and enable small businesses to participate in Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs) with the Department of Energy. CRADAs enable collaboration between a business and a national lab to develop the lab's technological innovations for manufacture and sale in the commercial marketplace.
- The Bring Jobs Home Act (Rep. Pascrell, H.R. 2963): Eliminates the tax deduction for moving expenses for companies sending jobs overseas and provides a new tax credit for companies that bring jobs back to the United States.
- Solar Expansion of Distributed Generation Exponentially (Solar EDGE) Act (Rep. Polis, H.R. 5040): Amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide a two-year, 20% increase to the current Investment Tax Credit (ITC) for small solar systems (under 20 kilowatts). The increases apply to the investment tax credit and the tax credit for residential energy efficient property expenditures. The bill will promote investment in small scale distributed generation solar projects, especially residential installation, across the U.S., and encourage long-term job growth in the solar industry.
- Get Reinvesting in Opportunities for Workers (GROW) American Jobs Act (Rep. Ruiz, H.R. 1007): Authorizes the SelectUSA program, a foreign direct investment initiative designed to promote the United States as the foremost place in the world to conduct business.
- The Building Understanding, Investment, Learning, and Direction (BUILD) Career and Technical Education Act of 2015 (Rep. Schrader, H.R. 2186): Creates a two-year, \$20 million pilot program to support efforts to restart career and technical education program in middle and high schools.